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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH JUNE.

AMONG the latest scientific calculatjons that have been made is that of human force estimated by horse-power. It appears that the work performed by the human body in a day in circulating the blood, in breathing, and in other processes, is equal to that of twenty-two horse-power, for one minute, or sufficient to light a three-candle incandescent lamp continuously.

THE case against the Municipal Commissioners of Dacca, who spent Rs. 268 to provide a suitable reception to the late Lieutenant-Governor, is still going on. The *East* writes:—"The Municipal Secretary Mr. Sarkies and 2 out of the 3 plaintiffs have been examined on side of the plaintiffs. We hear that all the 15 Commissioners who have been sued for the Rs. 268 and odd have been summoned by the plaintiffs to give evidence and to produce certain documents required by the plaintiffs for the purpose of their case. Both sides seem to be bent on a hard and serious fight, and the battle of an important principle has to be fought out. There ought, we think, to be judicial decision on the point, whether any Municipal money spent for the reception of a Lieutenant Governor is wilful misapplication of Municipal funds. The Government pleader associated with Babu Sarath Chandra Bose is leading the defence. The junior members of the local bar have mustered strong to assist the plaintiff's cause."

THE Salvation Army has announced its intention of carrying on a vigorous campaign in the West of London, and of endeavouring to convert all the Lords and Dukes and Members of Parliament residing in those fashionable parts! There is no want of cheek in these men.

AMONG other bazar rumours of Peshawar, it is stated that a large number of Russian subjects are on their way to visit India, in disguise, and that some of them have already crossed the frontier.

THE Commander-in-Chief gave his annual dinner on Saturday night to old Etonians. The company included the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE vernacular papers of Upper India are urging the Government to make a forward movement from Peshin to answer the encroachments of Russia on the Oxus and Hari Rud.

THE *Standard* says:—We believe that, if it be agreeable to the members of the different Colonial Governments, her Majesty's Government will bring in a Bill extending the Royal title so that it shall be in future, "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof."

A CORRESPONDENT professes to give *Truth* the true origin of the primrose legend. He says:—"On the day of Lord Beaconsfield's funeral the Queen sent an immense wreath of primroses to be placed upon the coffin, and on a card attached to the wreath, her Majesty had written "his favourite flower." This inscription, of course, attracted attention, and it was the beginning of the primrose craze. But the fact was that the Queen was not thinking about Lord Beaconsfield when she wrote 'his favourate flower,' but she had only the Prince Consort in her mind, as he was really very fond of primroses, and it was his predilection for them that her Majesty was remembering."

THE following extracts are made from the Resolution published by the Government of India regarding the Report of the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee appointed by Resolution No. 649, dated 10th February, 1886, to enquire into public expenditure has submitted its Report to the Government of India. The Report of the Financial Commissioner with the Government of India, who, when the Finance Committee was dissolved, was nominated by Government Resolution No. 4821 of the 24 December 1886, to bring to a conclusion certain enquires, has also been submitted. The recommendations contained in these Reports are, for the most part, now under the consideration of the Government, and will continue for a considerable time to occupy its attention; but the Government does not desire to delay acknowledgment of the labours of the Finance Committee and of the Financial Commissioner until its examination of their Reports has been concluded. The researches of the Committee have already resulted in an increase of over 50 lakhs of rupees to Imperial Revenues on the revision of the Provincial Contracts—an increase which, it is believed, will be obtained without injury to Provincial Finances. This result has been attained entirely by the judgment and industry of those members of the Committee who were deputed to work out the basis of the new Provincial Contracts, with the assistance of the local members nominated by the several Provincial Governments to consult with them.

TUESDAY, 14TH JUNE.

ZULULAND, which has been just annexed by Great Britain, will be administered as a separate Crown Colony for the benefit of the Natives.

THE Trecentenary of the death of Mary Queen of Scots is to be celebrated next July at Petersburgh by an exhibition of historical relics relating to the unhappy Queen.

THE Government of India have sanctioned at Government cost a topographical survey of the Native States of Travancore, Pudukota, and Cochin, and the survey party that has been employed in the Madura district has been told off for this work. The existing survey was made nearly 70 years ago and is very imperfect.

ON the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief the Government of India have sanctioned the issue of forty-three prizes annually for skill-at-arm to native drivers of batteries of Horse and Field Artillery and of the reserve ammunition wagons, *viz*:—Four of Rs. 10 each, twelve of Rs. 78 each, and twenty-seven of Rs 5 each, with badges of cross, whips and spurs. The names of the prize-winners will be published in Royal Artillery Regimental orders after the first of April.

THE *Indo-European* says:—The Primrose League is a largely-spread organisation, deriving its strength partly from the Snobbery of those persons who worship dukes, duchesses, marquises, earls, and the peerage in general; partly from boycotting—all which you very likely know already. A Liberal speaker said the other day that if boycotting be felony, half of the Primrose Dames should be on the treadmill.

THE *London Gazette* of May 16 contained a proclamation by the Queen, stating that it had been thought fit to order that a new coin, to be called a double florin, should be coined, of the standard weight of 349-09090 grains, and of the fineness of 37-40ths fine silver and 3-40ths alloy, and should pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the rate of 4s., or one fifth of a pound; and that every such coin should have the same obverse and reverse impression and inscription in all respects as the florin, with a graining upon the edge. The proclamation further contains a series of provisions determining the designs for the several other coins. Akber always made a present of his Nowroz coins to his grandees and men of influence.

THE *World* says:—At the Duchess of Cleveland's party on the night of May 14, two Indian Princes—or an Indian Prince and his attendant were the observed of all observers. Arrayed in all the glories of white satin and kinkob, and wearing magnificent necklaces composed for the most part of emeralds of the dimensions of walnuts, they contemplated her Grace's guests with true Oriental calm. Both of them had exceedingly handsome faces, but the taller of the two was most admired by the ladies.

"IF statistics are reliable—and they are not always it is said so, as many can testify—there are, at this moment, 5,000 persons in Prussia over ninety years of age, 600 of whom are centenarians. England is computed to contain 80 centenarians. Three persons have attained their 99th year, and three others have reached, without attaining, their 100th."

CARDINAL Simeoni, we read, who was deputed by Leo XIII to inquire into the relations of the Catholic Hierarchy in Ireland to the Nationalist agitation has advised the Pope to rigorously prevent the clergy from participating in the agitation.

WEDNESDAY 15TH JUNE.

REPORTS from the northern frontier of Persia show that the Russians are running a branch railway from the Merv-Askabad line southwards in the direction of the Herat province, while at the same time they are linking their outposts toward Panjdeh with Merv by telegraph.

THE following from the letter of the London correspondent of the *Times of India* is significant. "Since the committee of the Northbrook Club invited Sir M. E. Grant Duff to a banquet, and the Opposition put in a proposal that Mr. Ilbert should be a guest at the same feast, the differences among the native and Anglo-Indian members have become so aggravated that the continued existence of the Club is endangered."

IT is an open secret in the Calcutta official circles, says the Lahore paper, "that the Public Services Commission, so far as their inquiry referred to the principal, or the first programme, are not unanimous in their recommendations. There are one or two members whose dissent will be strong, and well distinguished from the views of the rest; but generally the camp may be said to be divided into two parties. Sir Charles Aitchison, Mr. White, and the native members will be on one side. Mr. Ryland, the representive of the Uncovenanted Service, holds views not thoroughly in accord with either, but will lean more towards Sir Charles Aitchison's section than the views of the opposite party."

THE Bengal Military Budget-Estimate for the year 1887-88 provides for an anticipated total military expenditure during the current year of Rs. 7,94,11,350 for an army consisting of 129,987 officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and 6,937 horses, exclusive of 14,712 maintained by Native Silladar Cavalry regiments, against Rs. 7,40,53,840 for the previous year for a total of 1.7,577 officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and 6,937 horses. There is thus an increase of Rs. 53,57,510 in the estimated expenditure, and of 12,410 in the total strength of the Bengal Army. The increase in numbers is chiefly due to the formation of additional Gurkha Battalions and to the addition of 80 men per Native Infantry Battalion, the total increase in the strength of Native Infantry being 10,207 officers and men. Of the total sum of Rs. 7,94,11,350, Rs. 7,53,32,730 is on account of effective services, and the balance of Rs. 40,78,620 on account of non-effective services *i. e.*, rewards for military services, pensions, and compassionate allowances. The Army and Garrison Staff, with office establishments, cost Rs. 25,78,990; the Administrative Staff, *i. e.*, the Accounts Branch, Military Department, the Personal Staff of the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors, and the Military Accounts Department, Rs. 10,03,830. The next head provides for the regimental pay, allowances, and charges of officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, and rank and file of the Bengal 4,19,51,468 or an increase of Rs. 28,64,146, which is partly due to the increase in the strength of the army previously noticed.

THE proceeds of the Ceylon pearl fishery this year amounts to Rs. 3,95,126. The number of oysters fished was over thirty millions.

THE Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to invest the Maharani of Cooch Behar with the Order of the Crown of India. Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice was present at the investiture.

THE Empress of Germany gives a golden cross to every servant in the Empire who has remained in the service over forty years, and bears a good character. More than 1,300 have already received the cross, of whom a large number have remainedover fifty years in the one and the same post.

THURSDAY 16TH JUNE.

DURING her recent tour in America, extending over only five months, Madame Patti has earned £71,000! Some thing like eight lakhs for five months or over a lakh and a half per month. No wonder English ladies are getting so fond of theatrical accomplishments!

THE gaint Winckelmeler, who is now exhibiting in France, is eight and a half feet high. A noteworthy instance of a very small and perfectly developed dwarf is the celebrated Boruiawsky, who was born in 1789 and died in 1887, and never was over twenty nine inches in height. These two examples are selected by *La Nature* of Paris as illustrations of the extremes between which human stature ranges.

"I READ with amazement (says *Truth*) that Lord Wolseley was allowed the other day to make an ascent in a captive balloon, with which the Royal Engineers are experimenting at Chatham. His lordship actually ascended to a height of 500 feet, and remained there for some time! A country with only one general ought to take more care of him than this. Suppose any accident had happened. Or, suppose some enemy of England had come and cut the rope. Where should we all have been then?" The fears of *Truth* are groundless, because if any accident had happened to the 'one general' of England, twenty others would have arisen from his ashes.

NEW CHINESE COINAGE—China will shortly be supplied with stamped coins of her own for the first time in her history. Messrs. Heaton, of Birmingham, have concluded a contract, after protracted negotiations, for furnishing coining presses and all the apparatus of a mint, which will be set up in China within a year. Hitherto the coins mainly in circulation have been small tokens, roughly cast in sand, about the size of a halfpenny, and perforated with a square hole, by which they are strung together. They are of infinitesimal value, being equal to the one thousandth part of the dollar or five shillings. The currency of higher value is silver in the form of balls and bars, the value of which is calculated by weight. There is also some paper currency, and Mexican dollars have circulated freely. The new machinery will turn out the dollar, and three lesser coins in silver equal to one-half one-fifth, and also the brass coin equal to one-fifth, and also the brass coin equal to one thousandth part of the dollar. The presses will turn out 2,700,000 coins per day, of the value of £25,650. The brass coins will retain the square hole which has prevailed from time immemorial, this being a point which Chinese Conservatism could not forego. It would have been much better for China if she had refrained from importing foreign Coining Presses. China in losing her originality will in a great measure forfeit her claim to the respect of foreign natives.

THE Allahabad paper writes :—"There are adventurous spirits abroad in Central Asia just now. From Peshawur, we hear, that two or three Europeans arrived a few weeks ago in Chitral territory, having crossed the Hindoo Koosh from the north. They are said to have described themselves as Frenchmen, but who and what they are remains to be seen. They may prove to be members of one of those politico-scientific expeditions which Russia delights in sending out on the Upper Oxus. In any case their actual arrival in Chitral territory seems to be a fact."

IN connection with the loss of the S. S. *Sir John Lawrence*, Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has received the following telegram, dated the 11th instant, from the Collector of Balasore :—"Your telegram came during absence, and has followed me about. Search is being made on coast, but no trace has been found. She has not been driven ashore, but has foundered. No bodies found."

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Services Commission will not leave Simla before the 17th July.

THE Grand Vizier has informed Sir H. D. Wolff and Sir William White that the Sultan will not ratify the Egyptian Convention unless it is modified. Sir H. D. Wolff has declined to comply with the modifications suggested, and has referred Home for instructions.

IN THE House of Commons, Sir John Gorst stated that the Secretary of State for India considered that no agreement binding on Government subsisted with Messrs. Streeter for the lease of the Ruby Mines in Upper Burma, and that the Government of India had been desired to ascertain the value of the mines and rights of Government in them before pledging Government to any arrangements proposed. Also to obtain the previous approval of the Secretary of State for India, whose sole desire is to deal with the mines as may be best for the interests of the people of India, having due regard to the rights of the original owners.

ALL native soldiers of the Bombay army at present in prison will be released on the 20th of June on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

FRIDAY, 17TH JUNE.

IT is expected that the railway bridge on the Ganges at Benares connecting the East Indian with the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway will be opened for the use of foot passengers from the 15th instant.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette* writes :—"An extraordinary thing is reported to have happened at the Prince's Dock last Sunday afternoon just after the monsoon burst. An English seaman from one of the steamers was walking between two large piles of iron rails when he suddenly felt himself completely arrested and unable to move backward or forward, to the one side or the other. He suspected that he was magnetised, and yelled for help. A body of men with some difficulty succeeded in dragging him away from the clutch of the invisible hands that held him fast. It would be interesting to know something more than the mere fact, which seems to be fairly established. During a thunderstorm the poles of a magnet are, I know, frequently inverted, and a variety of changes take place that are very puzzling in the compass during a thunder-storm at sea. However I have told your local scientists enough to start them on an enquiry." If the story is not a hoax, the explanation which a Hindu would have given would have been that the man unconsciously tread upon marshy ground under which there was hidden treasure, under the guardianship of a *Jak*, (or genii,) who arrested the man who approached the treasure under his charge.

WE have received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office "The following information gathered from recent sources bears upon the prospects of trade between Burma and Yunnan. Yunnan is an elevated plateau 4000 to 8000 feet above the sea, and exhibits, as compared with Burma, a great difference of climate and productions. Yunnan will not grow cotton, tobacco, or tea, for instance—necessities to China. Tobacco comes at present from Ssu-Chuan and the Kwang provinces, and tea from the Shan States outside Ssu-Mas, but the supply of the latter is insufficient, even at present, and the people of South Yunnan drink all sorts of decoctions in its stead. Salt is produced in many parts of Yunnan, but the supply is insufficient, and there should be an increasing import from Bhamo, as the western parts of the province fill up.

BURMESE cotton at present comes as far east as Yunnan Fee.

WESTERN Yunnan is richer than the eastern part of the Province bordering on Tonquin, and is being populated more quickly and by a more vigorous race; and there are prospects of a profitable expansion of trade in that direction.

IT IS announced in London that the Government of India is willing to purchase the Oudh and Rohilkund system of railways.

News has been received from Aden that the steamship *Teddington*, which sailed from Bombay with a cargo of wheat for Gibraltar on May 28, has been lost in the cyclone.

IT IS amounted that Sir Steuart Bayley and all the Secretaries except Mr. Macaulay, together with a large proportion of the clerical staff leave Darjiling here for Calcutta on the 30th current; where he will remain for about ten days; after which time he will start for the annual tour in Lower Bengal.

SIR ROPER Lethbridge, speaking at a meeting a few days before the mail left London, said that an honorary appointment, which he had received from the Princes of Wales in connection with the Imperial Institute, had been twisted by ingenious opponents into the statement that he was going to leave North Kensington and take service under the Queen in India. There was no truth whatever in the statement.

REPORTS have reached London from St. Petersburg which seem to indicate increased propects of a favourable issue to the Afghan Boundary negotiations.

BLACK GOLD—A specimen of "black gold" from the 'nuggety reef' at Maldon, Victoria, where it is found in the granite veins which occur in the quartz of that reef, has been analysed. The ore is crystalline, malleable, and of silver white lustre when freshly broken, but it tarnishes on exposure, and becomes of a black colour. When roasted it leaves a bead of pure gold, the bismuth which it contains being eliminated. The analysis gives its composition as gold, 64·211 bismuth, 34·398; and silicious matter 1·391. Black gold is, in fact, a natural alloy of gold and bismuth.

SATURDAY 18TH JUNE.

THE cost, it is stated, of either doubling or converting to broad-gauge the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been found to be so great that it is questionable whether it will not be a wiser policy to make a new broad-gauge line from Godhra on the Bombay-Baroda line northwards through the heart of Central India, thus giving Bombay direct broad-gauge communication with the Punjab.

THE Indian Forest Budget for 1886-87 shows the income to amount to Rs. 1,17,30,000 against an expenditure of Rs. 76,13,000, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 41,17,000. The items of expenditure are :—On works, Rs. 43,88,000; on establishment Rs. 31,95,000, and on technical education, Rs. 30,000. The area of State forests, including protected and district tracts, as well as reserves, is 82,500 square miles or upwards of 52,000,000 acres. The net income per acre is therefore about 15 pie.

THE DUKE of Wellington had, says a writer in the *St. James's*, a low opinion of Sir Sidney Smith "At first," he said to Croker, "out of deference to his name and general reputation, I attended to him; but I soon found he was a mere vaporizer. I cannot believe that a man so silly in all other affairs can be a good naval officer." "But," said, Croker, "has not Sir Sidney the merit of enthusiasm—a main ingredient towards making a great man?" "No," answered the Duke, "not even enthusiasm, but a degree of egotism and vanity that looks like enthusiasm; but he has no enthusiasm in the world except for what relates to Sir Sidney Smith." *Apropos* of this conversation Croker quoted Sir Roger Curtis, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who once said to him; "My dear friend, beware of heroes; the more you come to know them the less you will think of them." Croker adds, "The Grant exception was the *real hero*—the Duke, who in mind and manners was the same, exactly the same, when I first knew him in 1806 as he is now (1826), and rose in my admiration every hour that I saw him—always simple and always great."

ACCORDING to last English news Mr. Gladstone was called to order by the speaker for persistent irrelevancy during the Crimes Bill debate. Fancy the Grand Old Man called to order!

PRINCE Albert Victor of Wales is to come home from Gibraltar at Jubilee time and represent the Queen on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in Dublin.

SAYS a Lahore paper :—"The absence of news from Afghanistan is not altogether reassuring, for it shows that the Amir has not been able to materially increase the force now facing the rebels, and that the opposing forces not having come into formidable collision, the Amir's troops are not strong enough to attack as they should have done at once. The Ghilzais must now have got in their harvests and be ready for a campaign. The disturbance which will be caused by the present Russian movements on the disputed boundary may indicate that the Ghilzais are informed of these movements and know that the Amir is between two fires. We should not be at all surprised at his throwing up the cards and going over to Russia to enjoy our money at his leisure."

THE *Punjab Times* is responsible for the following: "Kashmir affairs are still in a most perplexed condition. Correspondents write that the Maharaja is little better than a prisoner under surveillance; the Council is every thing. There is a talk of sending Dr. Suraj Bal, late Governor and chief Judge of Srinagar, to Ladakh to be Governor there. To him this simply means exile and disfavor. All administration details are just the same as before, but in new hands, and all is personal influence instead of definite measures."

THE DONS of Trinity College are said to have decided to celebrate the Jubilee by resolving that 'undergraduates on their way to degrees are to be credited without examination with a pass in the next examination due from them.' The *Pall Mall Gazette* jocularly remarks that, if the said College includes a Medical Faculty, as it is to be presumed it does, patients will do well to be on their guard against the Jubilee M. Ds. Is this a hoax?

A JUBILEE meeting "on a grand scale, accompanied with great pomp and ceremony," is to be instituted at Hurdwar under the direction of Dewan Ram Jus, C, S. I., and Dewan Muthra Dass, of the Kapurthala State, on which occasion prayers will be offered for the Empress of India. A photograph of the meeting has been arranged for. If all those, who are taking the lead in Jubilee demonstrations, were rewarded with titles, there will be few left without a handle to their names.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1887.

THE JUBILEE.

JUNE 20.

THIS is the Jubilee day. Our beloved Sovereign completes to-day the 50th year of her reign. She ascended her throne on the 20th of June 1837. There are rejoicings in all her vast possessions to-day. All the civilized Governments of the world have sent their representatives to the capital of her Empire to offer her their congratulations. Princes and chiefs of India have gone to England to offer her, in behalf of the people of India, their homage and their tribute of love and esteem. Kings and emperors, princes and chiefs, nobles and peasants, in all parts of the world, vie with each other in showing her their regard, their admiration, and their respect. She reigns in the hearts of her people; and they, one and all, are deeply attached to her, and would most gladly sacrifice every thing they hold dear in this world to serve her. All her children, her sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, her grandsons and grand-daughters are gathered round her to-day to celebrate the auspicious occasion. All her subjects, whom she looks upon as her children, and who regard her as their mother, are offering their prayers to the Almighty father to bless her with long years of prosperity and happiness. In all the relations of life, as a mother, as a daughter, as a wife, and as a queen, our beloved sovereign is the pattern of all kingly and domestic virtues. It is a source of great pride to all her subjects that in all her vast dominions and throughout the civilized world her name is never mentioned save in terms of admiration, affection and respect. She has to-day all the elements which can make life happy in this world. She is the monarch of an empire over which the sun never sets. Her coffers are full; peace and prosperity reign in her dominions; bonds of freindship unite her with foreign Governments; and knowledge and wisdom guide her counsels. She is the object of deep affection to all the members of her family, and one and all of them are prosperous in life, and happy in her love. In early life, before asceding the throne of England, she had to live in comparative retirement. Her parents were not in affluent circumstances. How all that has changed now. Not even the glowing imagination of oriental poets could supply her with all she has got now. All the golden dreams in which she indulged as a girl have been more than realized, and the glory of her reign and the happiness of her life are the themes of praise in every corner of the civilized world. In the midst of the festivities, which begin to-day, the memory of one whom she loved, the father of her children, her guide and her consort, will give a pang to every heart. But what happiness in this world has been without alloy? This is our destiny, this is the will of God, and we must resign ourselves to it. In India, within the last fifty years, the fruits of good government have been immensely multiplied. Lord Auckland was the Governor-General of India when she ascended the throne. A new era of war and conquest commenced, which gave province after province to the British dominions, and at the present day Empress Victoria is the suzerain of the whole of *Aryavarta*, and the whole of *Dakshindesa*. It was the glory of Ramchandra, the hero of the Ramayana, the king of Ayodhya, that by conquering Ravana, the lord of Ceylon, he brought the monkey chiefs of Deccan, and the Aryan princes of Upper India, under his sway. The memory of the justice and moderation, the valour and prowess, the charity and mercy of Rama is living to this day in the palaces and halls and cottages of India. What Rama did in the golden age of India, our beloved sovereign has done in our own times. Security of life and property has been firmly established, education is spreading its vivifying rays, trade and commerce are flourishing, and the triumphs of peace are visible in all directions. The economic conditions of the country have improved, and the people live in happiness and contentment. Our civil rights are being increased, as our country advances in the path of modern civilization. Twenty one years before she assumed the reigns of sovereignty, heads of villages were appointed Munsiffs with power to decide suits not exceeding ten Rupees in value. This was the beginning of the recognition by the British Government of our constitutional rights. Now mark the change which has been produced within the last fifty years. Our countrymen now sit as judges on the Benches of the High Courts of the empire, and as members of the Supreme and Provincial Councils, they take part in the making of the laws by which the country should be governed. We have gained this much, and under the benign rule of our gracious Sovereign we hope to get more.

India is said to be the brightest gem in Her Majesty's diadem. It is the earnest wish of all her devoted subjects that the splendent lustre of this gem may increase day by day, and that it may, with manifold brightness, shine for many many years to come. This is a day of universal rejoicing, and we join with all our countrymen in invoking divine blessing upon our august Empress—the *Kaisarina-i-Hind*.

THE CYCLONE.

FROM the 20th of May a storm was reported by the Meteorological Department as forming in the Bay of Bengal. During the period of formation and advance of the storm, the hot weather conditions in Bengal became intensified; the winds fell off in strength and became a little variable in direction; humidity and temperature were very high, and weather generally very oppressive; but with the advance of the storm over the land, a total change of conditions took place. A strong burst of monsoon winds following the storm passed over the province, much rain was recorded, temperature fell largely, humidity became very high, and ordinary rainy season conditions obtained over a large part of the province.

On the 21st the land-observations appeared to show that the storm in the centre of the Bay had somewhat intensified, and that it had moved very slowly in a northerly direction. The obsevations which were then taken did not indicate that it was a very severe storm. The observations received during the afternoon and night of the 24th showed that it was still travelling northwards, and the observations taken at 6 A. M. showed that the storm area was approaching the latitude of False Point and was gradually nearing the land. On receipt of these observations at 8·30 A. M. on the 25th, orders were given to hoist warning signals in the Hooghly, indicating that a cyclonic storm would pass between False Point and Saugor Island. The centre of the storm finally reached the coast close to Balasore at about 4 or 4·30 A. M. of the 26th.

The cyclone proved to be much more intense than what was inferred would be the case from the land observations; and near the centre of the storm, weather was exceedingly fierce, the sea was extremely high, and pressure fell very low. With regard to the force of the wind, a velocity of 69 miles an hour was registered at False Point on the evening of the 25th. This figure represents only the average velocity of the wind, and does not represent the force of the gusts which must have been much larger than those indicated. It is, therefore, not surprising that the anemometers at Saugor Island and Balasore were carried away by the wind, while at the river stations the fierceness of the wind was so great that the storm signal arrangements were at each station damaged and could not be displayed for a portion of the time. The river signals remained hoisted practically for 48 hours until the morning of the 27th. On Saturday, the 28th, a very rapid increase of pressure took place over the whole province, the rise being most rapid in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur. These changes accompanied the rapid filling up of the cyclonic storm, and on this day the storm had practically ceased to exist as anything more than a pronounced barometric depression. The life-history of this cyclone may, therefore, be said to have lasted from the 19th or 20th of May up till the 29th, a period of 9 or 10 days of which the first two or three days, up till about the 22nd or 23rd, were occupied in its development and intensification, the next two or three days in its advance over the sea, till on the morning of the 26th the centre of the storm crossed the coast a little to the east of Balasore, while the remaining three days were occupied in its advance over the land, and its rapid diminution in intensity until it finally died away in South Behar on the 28th and 29th. Though generated very rapidly, it was of very much greater fierceness than is usual in storms formed at the commencement of the south-west monsoon; but on the other hand, it was comparatively small, and the destructive part of the cyclone does not appear to have been more than perhaps 100 to 150 miles across.

It was in the Bay of Bengal that its severity was extremely felt. The wind blew with great fury, and the sea is described as beyond the experience of those who went through the storm. The cyclone at Calcutta amounted to a moderate gale only. The storm-wave passed up the river on the ebb, although the low water level was quite 8 feet above the normal, yet before high water the effect had passed, and high water level was only four feet above the tabulated height for the day.

The actual loss to the shipping was confined to the tug *Retriever* and the steamer *Sir John Lawrence*. The first proceeded to sea early on the 25th, apparently before the hoisting of the storm signals was known. The *Retriever* was lost, but the ship *Godiva*, which it had taken down the river, went ashore and was ultimately saved. All other ships waited either at Diamond Harbour or Saugor; and the other two Chandbally boats, the steamers *Tyrone* and *Curlew*, on seeing storm-signals, waited at Kedgeree, and no damage was sustained by any of them.

The steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, with upwards of 730 passengers, left the river on the afternoon of the 25th. "Her Commander Captain Irvine," says the Report of the Port Officer of Calcutta, "was a very experienced man, and had commanded vessels in the Chandbally trade for a number of years. He was, however, in my opinion, too ready to incur risk. In the cyclone in last June, he left a day before any other vessel had left the river, except the French Mail steamer, and on the present occasion the storm signals had been up for hours and seen by the *Tyrone* and *Curlew*, which vessels anchored at Kedgeree in consequence, and they were passed lying at anchor, two hours later by the ill-fated ship. The wind and sea at that time must have been tremendous."

The Port Officer has put the case very mildly. Captain Irvine, who has paid the penalty of his rashness and over-confidence, has been described to us as a man full of self-conceit who did not pay the slightest heed to the wants and wishes of his passengers. On one occasion, a few months ago, when a representation was made to him that as the sea was very rough, and the female passengers were much frightened, he should not proceed, but wait till the sea was comparatively calm. He flew into temper, and poohpoohed the idea of lying at anchor because the sea was rough. The cry of distress and the screaming of women and children were nothing to him; and warning given by other men did not produce the slightest effect on his action. Firmness and courage are qualities of great value in commanders of ships, but they are apt to run into foolhardiness and that is a predicate which makes a captain totally unfit for the command of such a pilgrimship. Certain it is that for Captain Irvine none will sing

> 'Toll for the brave!
> Brave Kempenfelt is gone;
> His last sea-fight is fought;
> His work of glory done.'

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Report of the Port Officer on the cyclone says:—

'This appaling calamity, which has carried misery and desolation into many homes, appears from your letter to have been the result of over-confidence on the part of Captain Irvine, an experienced, but too daring, commander. It can scarcely be doubted that, had he followed the example of the commanders of the *Tyrone* and the *Curlew*, who had brought their vessels to anchor at Kedgeree two hours before the *Sir John Lawrence* passed down, this pitiable disaster would have been avoided. His Excellency the Viceroy has desired that the deep sympathy of himself and of the other members of the Government of India may

be conveyed to the members of the bereaved families and you have already been asked to add to this message an expression of Sir Steuart Bayley's sorrow at the affliction which has befallen them. Meanwhile Sir Steuart Bayley is of opinion that a full enquiry should be held in order to ascertain whether this vessel was really safe and seaworthy when she left the port. A statement which has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by an ex-officer of the ship has been separately forwarded to you for report. You are requested to hold a careful investigation of the allegation contained in it, and to submit without delay the conclusions at which you may arrive. The circumstances in which this catastrophe occurred also render it desirable for Government to consider whether measures should not be taken to give the authorities power to detain vessels on account of threatening weather, and to render it penal for commanders to leave the river when certain signals have been exposed.

We are glad that His Honor has ordered a full enquiry into the case. We have been informed that the steamer *Sir John Lawrence* was not safe and sea-worthy. We have been told that it was sold to its present owners after it was declared to be old and unserviceable by its former proprietors. We will not, however, give our opinion regarding this matter now. As a careful investigation has been ordered into the allegations made, we will patiently await the result of the enquiry.

SIR HENRY MAINE ON THE SIMLA EXODUS.

Now that the Simla question is before the Secretary of State for decision, the *Pioneer*, with a view to strengthen the position taken up by the Government of India in their despatch on the subject, has published certain extracts from Sir Henry Maine's Minute, recorded in 1867. Sir Henry's wonderful capacity for special pleading is notorious, and Lord Lawrence knew well how to use it to the best advantage. Those who have carefully studied His Lordship's Indian career cannot have failed to observe that the secret of his success in life lay in the fact that he was an adept in the art of utilizing the talents of his subordinates. When Lord Lawrence instituted the system of annual migration to the hills, some of the members of the India Council protested against the introduction of the new practice. A Select Committee of the India Office was appointed to consider and report on the subject. The Committee proposed to put a stop to the new practice of the Government of India migrating to the hills regularly every year. Sir Henry Maine's Minute under notice was written in answer to the Report of the Select Committee of the India Office, and in this document his capacity for special pleading is very well displayed.

In the first part of the Minute, Sir Henry Maine contends that the practice of the Government of India migrating from Calcutta to the hills was not a new one. In support of this contention, he attempts to make out that the Governor-General never has habitually resided in Calcutta, and that the Supreme Government of India has always been essentially migratory. We showed conclusively in a recent issue that Lord Auckland was the only Governor-General who passed successive summers at Simla; and that Lord Elgin was the only Viceroy who spent the greater part of his Indian career (one of few months only) away in Northern India. In both these cases, the prolonged absence of the head of the Supreme Government from the capital was due to exceptional circumstances. But if Lord Auckland passed successive summers at Simla, Lord Hastings performed his arduous work sitting in Calcutta throughout the year. As we have already discussed the subject fully we need not enter into it here again. There can be no doubt whatever that the system of annual migration to the hills which Lord Lawrence introduced on his unexpected accession to the Viceroyalty was a new practice altogether. Sir Henry Maine, in the next place, endeavours to prove that it is not at all desirable that the Supreme Government of India should reside in Calcutta throughout the year. He argues that unless it can be shown that the interest or safety of the British Indian Empire requires that the Government of India be conducted on the Hooghly, it is not expedient that the Governor-General and his Council should reside throughout the year in a place which is strongly condemned in point of salubrity.' We have the testimony of Sir George Campbell and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie that "the up-country prejudice against the climate of Calcutta is utterly unfounded." Sir George distinctly states that for Europeans, the climate of Calcutta is not bad. He confesses that after a personal experience he came to like it. Mr. Mackenzie, too, does not attach much weight to the argument about health. He says:—"I would sooner for my part live in Calcutta all the year round than in Simla. All I can say is that Calcutta is now as healthy a town to live in as most towns in England, and the bulk of the Europeans there enjoy just as good health as the bulk of the people do at home. In fact, I have seen more sickness in the last nine months that I have been at home than in any nine years that I spent in Calcutta." Sir Henry Maine admits that the Judges of the High Court, officers employed under the Government of India, and the members of the non-official European Community reside in Calcutta throughout the year. So the argument about health falls to the ground.

Irrespective of considerations of climate, Sir Henry Maine cannot allow it to be necessary or expedient that the business of the Supreme Government should be transacted at Calcutta during more than a comparatively small portion of the year. He writes:—"The great advantage of Calcutta, which, no doubt, it shares with Bombay, consists in its European public opinion. That opinion occasionally assumes forms which do not admit of defence, but, the supreme Government, if entirely withdrawn from its influence would, in my judgment, sacrifice a material safeguard against error. But we must be careful to understand what is meant by European public opinion. The non-official European community in India consists of extremely busy men, and there is not, as in England, a class which has leisure enough to make politics its special study. On all questions which arise on subjects analogous to those on which European gentlemen habitually employ themselves, their opinions possess very great value. On the fiscal and financial questions with which it has to deal, the Supreme Government is most usefully assisted by the public opinion of Calcutta, and so also on all legal questions. It would, in my view, be a great misfortune, if financial legislation, or legislation giving sanction to the material provisions of the new codes, were carried on at a distance from the Presidency towns. But I have never observed that if questions of the Government of the North-West, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, or Oudh, attract much interest in Calcutta, and, though, doubtless, valuable opinions on these questions may from time to time be recorded in the newspapers, these are the views of intelligent and observant individuals, and cannot in any reasonable way be identified with the public opinion of a community or class." The greatest evil of the present system of annual migration to the hills is that during the greater part of the year, the Government of India is removed from healthy contact with independent opinion and shut up in a very exclusive circle of officialism. It can not be denied that such public opinion and independent criticism as there are in this country are to be found only in the Presidency towns and, in a lesser degree, in the provincial capitals. It is no light evil that Government should be put out of the reach of the wholesome effect of these for over half the year. The importance of having the Government in contact with public opinion cannot be over-rated. Sir Henry Maine lays much stress upon the fact that Calcutta possesses no military importance; that it has already ceased to be the head-quarters of the Army; and that the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are the two members of the Government of India whose presence is imperatively required at the place most important in a military crisis. We readily admit that the Governor-General and the head of the Army must be able to personally consult with each other in a military crisis. The mischief arsing from the absence of this advantage was clearly demonstrated during the earlier stage of the Mutiny, when General Anson, the then Commander-in-Chief, was shut up at Simla. We do not, however, see any reason why the Army Head Quarters should not be permanently re-established in Calcutta as before. Whatever may be said as to the military importance of Calcutta, the hard fact remains that it remained the head-quarters of the Army during the past hundred years of British rule in India when the red line was extended from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. In those days when there were no railways and no telegraphs no inconvenience arose from Calcutta being the head-quarters of the Army; and we are asked to believe that the arrangement which answered so well in the old days cannot be reverted to without causing incalculable mischief.

THE GAME PROTECTION BILL.

We cannot congratulate the Government on the equity, justice, and efficacy of the project it has taken in hand for the protection of game in India. Familiar with Game Laws in England our rulers have often desired something like them in this country, not that any thing of the kind was very much needed or at all workable, but because they delight to reproduce the institutions of their native land in the country of their official sojourn. We make this remark with a feeling of great reluctance. It is always an unpleasant task to find fault with the motives of our rulers; to attribute to them, without reason, an insensate desire to copy England for the mere purpose of copying is positively bad; we would gladly avoid the ungracious task if we could; but in the present instance we can find no alternative. The facts before us force us to a conclusion which we would have gladly avoided if we could. No one knows better than our rulers that the Game Laws in England are a bye-word, a scandal, and many and frequent have been the attempts made in there, often ineffectually, at times with a partial effect to do away with them. If some of them still exist, it is not because they are needed, or are tolerated by the bulk of the English community; but because they are protected by a small but highly influential body who are largely benifitted by them. Knowing this full well, if our rulers still try every now and then to import such laws for this country, we cannot but conclude that they are guided by some idol of the nursery, some delusive idea of raising Indian law to the level of that of England, some sense of mistaken symmetry, without an adequate regard for time, place, and circumstances. We can well understand the promptings of benevolence, of a sense of sympathy for the brute creation, of that universal love for created beings which, according to story books, made Buddha resign his own body to save a dove or a deer. But we can look upon it only as a piece of sentimentalism, and a mistake when it is brought within the pale of human legislation and enforced by penal laws. We are aware that man has eaten up the Dodo in Mauritius and the Apteryx in Australia, leaving nothing of those birds except a few relics in European Museums to bear witness to their having once lived in nature; but there are other considerations which should govern civilized legislation than the life of the Dodo or the Apteryx. What these considerations are we need not wait to recite, Mr. Peile, in introducing the Bill whose title heads this article, very aptly summarised them in the following few lines. He said:—

This Bill is not in the nature of a Game Law, as might possibly be inferred from its title. The Government of India has never entertained the idea of adding the 'poacher' to the classes on whom the police keep an observant eye. The subject is one which has been frequently under consideration during the last quarter of a century, and the object in view has always been not the protection of private property in game, but the protection of the wild creatures themselves from destruction in their breeding season. Even so the establishment of a close season as a project of law emanating from the Bombay Government was vetoed on the ground that the protection of *ferœ naturæ* from harassment might involve a more serious matter in promoting the harassment of the cultivator of the soil.'

Yes, the choice lies between the harassment of *ferœ naturæ* and that of man; it is because the Game laws, or their modified version, the law proposed, profess to assign 'a higher consideration to the former than to the latter that we feel called

upon to protest against it. We use the word "profess" deliberately, for we shall presently show that the law is not designed to protect *feræ naturæ*, but to promote the pleasure and sport of the rich at the expense of the poor and the starving. In order to make this clear we must reproduce here the words of the Hon'ble mover of the Bill.

"This Bill," he said, "is in no way designed to pursue the unlicensed sportsman on his shooting grounds. It is, in fact, an extension of municipal and cantonment law for the protection, as far as it goes, of animals defined as game, in their breeding season, and it merely purports to close certain markets against game during that time. It proposes to empower the Local Government, with respect to any municipality or cantonment within the territories under its administration, or the municipal authority or the cantonment authority of any municipality or cantonment, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules defining the word 'game' for the purposes of the Act in its application to the municipality or cantonment, to define the breeding season of any kind of game; and to prohibit, under penalty, the possession or sale within the municipality or cantonment of any kind of game during its breeding season."

This means that the sportsman who kills for pleasure and excitement, who desires to describe in glowing language, in sporting periodicals and books, the innumerable braces of quails and partridges and pheasants he bagged in a morning's outing, is to be left to follow his murderous propensity, and the hillmen and jungle-men who earn their precarious livelihood by selling game in municipal markets, are to be deprived of, in many cases, the only source of their sustenance. As to the quails and partridges and pheasants it makes precious little difference, whether they are shot with centre-fire, breach-loading, magazine guns or with clumsy old matchlocks, and their little chickens in the nest will die of starvation all the same, one way or the other. For some time the complaint has been rife among sportsmen that such gorgeous pheasants as the Monauls, the Tragopans, the Chirs, the Horsfieldii, the Wallichii are becoming rare on the hills, and an illegal step was taken at Simla, Murree, Dalhousie and other places to prevent native *Shikaris* to bring game to the markets during the season when European sportsmen most do congregate on the Hill sanitaria. It is now felt that there is a likelihood of the matter coming before a High Court, where the illegality is sure to be very summarily dealt with, and the law is needed in the interests of those who benefit by the unlawful action. The plea about the "breeding season" is the merest claptrap, and has no relation whatever with the reason which prompts the legislative measure. The breeding season of the hill pheasants is the summer, and if any close season is to be observed for the protection of those birds, it should be summer. In winter there are no sportsmen to shoot them, and no demand in the hill bazars for such game, so the hill-men will not shoot them. And generally speaking the number of birds shot by *shikaris* at any season, bears no relation to the battues European sportsmen indulge in; we are sure not to be out if we took the relation to be about the same, as between 1 and 50. Had there been any spirit of equity and fairness the embargo should have been on those who commit the greatest havoc; but we are afraid Simla sportsmen will accuse us of want of judgment, if nothing worse, for what we have written above.

A CLEVER DODGE!

THE *quasi* Government advocates are at loggerheads. The *Pioneer*, in the course of an elaborate article, shows that the Public Service Commission is working admirably, and has done all that it was required to do. The *Englishman* flatly denies this, and appeals to what seems to it cogent arguments to demonstrate that the Commission has failed in its duty. The Allahabad article bears internal evidence of its origin being due to some one outside the sphere of the regular editorial staff. It is bristling with facts, figures, and names which no one in regular harness for the work of a daily paper could have had the time or patience to collect; and as a defence it is certainly very telling. And, seeing that most of the leading members of the Commission are North-West men of very high position, it is but natural, that the *Pi* should come forward to defend them: it is in duty bound to do so. The Hare Street journal, on the other hand, represents the Bengal Government, which under the present *regime* feels no special interest in the matter, and in so far that journal has no special duty to perform in regard to Government. It has, however, the Defence Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the non-official Europeans generally to take care of; and as their representatives in the Commission are in the minority and their voice has not carried that weight with their colleagues which they desire, it is necessary therefore that the advocacy of the *Englishman* should be brought to bear in their favor. Finding that he was not able to carry every thing in his own way, Mr. Hudson took an opportunity to record a minute urging the propriety of taking evidence of the masses, and not finding his colleagues agreeable to his views, he got the minute published in the papers in order to throw discredit on his colleagues. Doubtless there were cogent reasons assigned for demurring to mass evidence, and to appeal from his colleagues to the public Mr. Hudson was in fairness bound to put forth both sides of the question; but that would have been awkward, and he took advantage of the good sense of his colleagues which would prevent them from communicating official minutes to the press, and gave publicity to an one-sided statement. The idea of mass evidence—of evidence of all and every class in the country before a body deciding a general question—is at first sight very taking. None can gainsay the fact that every member of the body politic has a right to be heard before any question affecting him in common with his fellow subjects is decided. But nothing could be more monstrous than this idea when dealing with a community of 200 millions. The Commission could never entertain such an idea without making up their minds never to finish their work. It would be absurd, besides, to suppose that any evidence could possibly be elicited from the masses which would be of the smallest value in deciding administrative questions of imperial comprehensiveness. On the other hand, if the plan proposed meant a selection from every race, section, caste, sect, and station in life, it would not only be impracticable, but be open to serious objection on the ground of its causing mischief and deluding the Commissioners. It is well known that the lower orders of the community can make nothing of abstract principles. Let us for instance get a body of Sontal witnesses, or some fishermen from the depth of the Sunderbans, and ask them whether they would like to repose the powers of the Magistrate and the Collector in the same individual or in different persons? It would be all but impossible in the first place to explain the purport of the question to the witnesses, and the reply to a question not properly understood would not be worth the trouble of recording. The mischief would arise when attempts would be made to draw conclusions from such replies. Adverting to Sir Lepel Griffin's remarks on the subject, and he only echoes the voice of Mr. Hudson, the writer of the *Pioneer* article very justly observes:

'Sir Lepel Griffin should have known what importance to attach to the opinions which he denounces. He must have been aware that the business of the Government was not to shut out, but to distinguish between the sounds which arose from below:

> The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool,
> The playful children just let loose from school,
> The watchdog's voice that bayed the whispering wind—

the loud laugh, and the rest of the confusion. These sounds might fill the pauses made by graver voices; but they would not on that account be mistaken for the graver voices themselves. That Sir Lepel Griffin should have not only failed to understand this, but that he should have added, by an ill-timed expression of opinion, to existing elements of confusion is matter for regret. His contribution to the settlement of the question will aggravate its difficulties. So much of his article as deals with the future of the Public Service in India, it is as yet premature to discuss. The Commission have not yet spoken; until we have before us their proposals we leave this part of the subject untouched. But in his haste to assume the offensive, Sir Lepel has been little careful in the choice of ground on which to make attack. In criticising the Government which nominated the Commission, in denouncing the Commission itself and the classes who appeared before it, he has fallen into serious blunders. By examining the statements which we are able to examine, we shall be better qualified to test the value of Sir Lepel Griffin's assurances in matters which lie deeper. If we find, so far as concerns the manner and the progress of the inquiry, assertions without foundations, and conclusions opposed to the facts on which they profess to rest—if we find, in a word, that in what concerns the mechanism of the inquiry Sir Lepel is misinformed, and is misinforming others—we shall look with distrust on an authoritative expression of his views, not on the machinery employed merely, but on any policy which may hereafter issue from it.'

It is obvious that the depositions hitherto obtained are not so favorable to the cause of the Defence Association as it could wish, and the object of Mr. Hudson was to destroy the value of those depositions. He was well aware of the impracticable character of his proposition and of the slender chance there existed of its being adopted, and so he felt quite safe in taking the course he did. He was, likewise, certain that in the event of his proposition being adopted he could easily get his Indigo friends to send any number of their helots to depose that they did not want European Hakims replaced by natives—that and nothing more—and having got out that much he could flaunt that opinion in the face of the public, and urge that the great mass of the people did not wish to see the natives admitted into the Civil Service. In this tactics he has been foiled, and hence the hue and cry.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT has been notified that in honor of Her Majesty the Queen Empress' Jubilee, all public offices in Bengal will be closed for to-day and to-morrow.

THE Empress receives the Indian princes and chiefs on the 30th instant. India will be well represented by the Gaewkwar of Baroda and his brother chiefs. The *nazars* they will present will, we are sure, be worthy of the august occasion. The very fact of the Indian princes crossing the black waters, and breaking through the traditions of their race and families, show that loyalty and devotion to the reigning sovereign is a far more potent consideration than scruples on the score of caste, and racial dislike to travel in non-Hindu countries, where people eat unclean food and drink strong waters. We hope our Sovereign will graciously accept the homage our Princes will offer in behalf of themselves and the Indian people.

WE SEE it stated that the priests of the Golden Temple of Amritsar have decided that prayers should no longer be offered up for Maharaja Dhalip Singh, who has assumed a hostile attitude towards the British Raj. Poor Maharaja! His abjuring of the Christian religion and embracing the Khalsa faith gone for nothing! Has he lost the sympathy of his present co-religionists for the simple fact of his staying in Russia, with what design no one but himself can tell? There has been such senseless talk about him in the papers lately, that it is utterly impossible to know the real facts of the case. All that we know about him is that in a moment of irritation he has thrown up the pension which he received from the British Government, and that at present he is in Russia. Upon this slender foundation most absurd stories are told about him, and we deem it but fair to protest against the slanderous abuse that is heaped upon him.

'FALSE rumours' were spread about Government meditating a forward movement to Kandahar. 'The harm,' says a Simla telegram to the *Englishman*, 'which may be done by irrespon-

sible reports of this character is very great. They penetrate Afghanistan, where they give rise to *suspicions and jealousies* in the minds of the Amir and the people that the Government is planning schemes of spoliation against their country. Difficulties and embarrassments are thus created which have a most injurious effect on the relations with Afghanistan. It is much to be regretted, therefore, that some prudence and judgment is not exercised before such reports are made public.' Telegrams in yesterday's *Statesman* show that the rumours after all are not false and that we are on the brink of a tremendous Afghan campaign.

ON the 31st March, 13,390¼ miles of railway were open for traffic in India, and 1,025½ miles were opened during the year. 173 crores have been already spent on our railways. The receipts, we are told, are increasing. There was an increase of upwards of 63 lakhs, in 1886, over the receipts of the previous year. But with all this increase, the railways fail to give an adequate return on the capital expended. Last year's percentage was 5.9, excluding indirect charges, while that of 1885 was 5.85. With all our vaunted progress in railway communications, the average percentage is so low, that it makes one think that the financial calculations upon Railway profits, and the confident statements about opening up the resources of the country, which are put forth with such a flourish of trumpets from time to time, are all utterly worthless, so far as the question of profit is concerned. There are other advantages no doubt, but we can safely say that financially none of the railways has been a success.

IT is in contemplation to make the Vice-Chancellor of the proposed Allahabad University a salaried officer. We do not think this arrangement will, in any way, contribute to the efficient working of the new University. In the first place the University will not be able to afford an adequate remuneration to a properly qualified person to hold such an important charge. It will necessarily have to be content with an inferior person. And then the *eclat* of having an eminent person like Sir Henry Maine as Vice-Chancellor contributes largely to the success of an University. We doubt whether the University will even be able to entertain the services of a whole-time Registrar. Even the Calcutta University, with all its resources, has not yet been in a position to do so. If the promoters of the Allahabad University movement believe that the Director of Public Instruction in the North-West should be *ex-officio Vice-Chancellor*, and thus the question of pay would be easily solved, such a proposal will be suicidal in its effect, and ensure the failure of the University. We will anxiously wait for the development of the scheme. There is so much mistaken zeal about the promotion of this University scheme, that we are afraid wise counsels will not prevail in organizing this Institution.

THE *Englishman* says that the Government of India is about to issue a circular letter on the subject of the amendment of the law affecting restitution of conjugal rights. We are curious to know what would be the precise character of this circular letter. We will anxiously wait for its publication.

MUCH anxiety has been relieved by the arrival of the Mail Steamer *Nizam*. The wildest rumours were in circulation. Grave doubts were expressed about the safety of the vessel. By the admirable forethought and presence of mind of her Captain, however, she has been saved. The Captain so managed the steamer that she did not get into the cyclone. The consequences would have been disastrous if she had not been able to avoid it. In addition to the Mails she had on board specie amounting to between £300,000 and £40,0000 sterling.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council of India on the 8th current, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton obtained leave to introduce the Allahabad University Bill. The speech in support of the motion was of the special-pleading character, and gave nothing valid to the public to meet the objections which have been hitherto urged against the measure. The Hon'ble Mover took it for granted that a University must *ipso facto* be a teaching institution and gave effect to this by observing that 'it is contrary to all experience to expect that a single University can suffice for the 60 millions of Bengal and the 44 millions of the Upper Provinces, or that a system of studies found adequate and satisfactory in the one case must necessarily be applicable to the other.' Of course, no single University can teach 60 millions, or 30, or even 3 millions. Scotland with population of 3 millions has four Universities. But if the teaching business be separated from the examination work, matters assume quite a different aspect. It is too late in the day, however, to dilate on this point now. The Government is determined to produce dissimilarity by multiplying Universities, and we cannot prevent them. Uniformity would lead to unity, and the policy is to prevent that contingency. A Divisional Commissioner once told us, 'what you propose is imperial, and my business is to keep my people all to themselves, and to prevent their making a common cause of every thing by mixing with other people.'

THE establishment of a College at Utturpara has been for a long time one of the cherished hopes of Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee. We are glad to learn that it has been at last realized. Government has sanctioned the conversion of the Utturpara school into a second-class college teaching up to the F. A. standard, Babu Joy Kissen having guaranteed to bear all additional expenditure which the conversion will entail. The college will recruit its students mostly from the local school and the schools at Bally, Gonnugger, Bulluty and Barranugger. It will be, we have no doubt, of the greatest benefit to a large section of the community. But would not the iconoclasts try to knock down the Hooghly College when the new one is in full bloom? There is great danger in this direction.

AT their last meeting the District Board of 24 Perguunahs sanctioned the extension of the Diamond Harbour-Kulpee road to the bank of the Channel Creek. This will be a very welcome news not only to the grantees and ryots of Sagur Island and the southern portion of the Sunderbuns, but also to the thousands of pilgrims who annually flock to Sagur Mela. The proposed road will be a great convenience to the public, and we have no doubt, it will be the means of saving the lives of not a few pilgrims who will hereafter be able to go to Sagur by the inland route, and, thus avoid the Baratolla, the junction of the Channel Creek with the Hooghly, where navigation is so very dangerous to country crafts. The road will also stimulate trade in Sagur island and encourage the reclamation of a large area of jungle land in the Sunderbuns. In 1820 the late Baboo Ram Mohun Mullick offered to construct a road from Diamond Harbour to Channel Creek for the benefit of pilgrims to Sagur, but it was rejected by a public Committee because the offer involved an encouragement of idolatrous worship. What would the Committee-men have said if they had lived to see the road which the pious Hindu offered to construct in 1820 undertaken by a public Board presided over by an English gentleman?

WE have received frequent complaints from Postal Sub-offices that their wants and conveniences are not cared for by the postal authorities. There is no provision for Pankhas in these offices. Under the present dress regulations, which are strictly enforced, a Pankha, in this grilling weather, becomes a necessity, and the want of it is severely felt. We hope the Post Master General will make an inquiry into the matter, and remove the grounds of complaint.

KNOWN in his country as a Sanskrit scholar, Sir Monier Williams could not, with the example of Professor Max Muller, set before him, keep quiet in a matter in which credit for profound Sanskrit learning may be easily acquired, and a helping hand may be extended to those who are leagued to bring on the overthrow of Hindu law. So he has come to the fore. "What more authoritative lawgiver," he asks, "has ever existed in India than Manu? All the later codes are supposed to be based on his code, yet in the ninth book of Manu, verse 90, we find the following:—'A girl, having reached the age of puberty, should wait three years, but at the end of that she should herself choose a suitable husband.' It is true that modern commentators maintain that this self-choice is only legal when there are no parents to give a daughter away. But it must, at any rate, be admitted that Manu considers the principle of self-choice in certain cases, and what is more, he is clearly not in favor of child marriage." We are perfectly unconcerned about what opinions Sir Monier entertains about our law or about any other subject, but we feel bound to enter our caveat against misrepresentation and defamation, and the learned Professor has deliberately and with malice afore thought indulged in both. The quotation from Manu is incomplete, and has been so set forth as to convey a false impression to suit his purposes, and not to give a correct idea of what Manu has really said. In verse 88, Manu says: 'To an excellent, and handsome youth of the same class, let every man give his daughter in marriage according to law, even though she have not attained (*her age of puberty.*)' The words in parentheses have been supplied by commentators to fill up the elipsis after "not attained," *aprapta*. The lawgiver then ordains (v. 89.): 'But it is better, that the damsel, though marriageable, should stay at home till her death, than that he should ever give her in marriage to a bridegroom void of excellent qualities.' Then follows the verse cited by the Professor, which provides a remedy for the neglect or absence of a father. It is not a general rule, but a special provision to meet a possible contingency, and this is fully explained in the next verse (91) in which it is said: 'If not being given in marriage, she choose her bridegroom, neither she, nor the groom of her choice, commits any offence.' The law-giver is not, however, quite satisfied with this; he apprehends elopement and the like, and so he adds a penalty. He says (verse 92): 'But a damsel, thus electing a husband, shall not carry with her the ornaments which she received from her father, nor those given by her mother or brethern: if she carry them away, she commits theft.' He next provides a penalty for a father who neglects to find a suitable husband for his daugther at the proper time. Then the proper time of marriage is thus defined: (v. 94). 'A man, aged thirty years, may marry an agreeable girl of twelve years of age; or one of three-times eight years marry a girl of eight years.' This is the text from which the astute professor deduces that Manu "is clearly not in favor of child marriage." The words 'eight years' are unquestionably Manu's, unless the Professor should resort to the cheap theory of interpolation, and 'eight years' is child-marriage in every sense of the word. The verses clearly demonstrate that the fling against the commentators is unworthy of a scholar of the professor's rank, and for his sake we regret he should have indulged in it.

As a pendant to Dr. R. Mitra's remarks on the value of an examining university in his letter to Messrs. Eliot and Pedler we take the following from an English newspaper. "Professor Ray Lankester echoes the feeling of a good many graduates of the University of London when he hints doubts as to the wisdom of the proposed changes in that institution. The University of London is not a university at all in the ordinary sense of the term. It is simply an Imperial Examining Board, and, as such, has performed its functions to the general satisfaction. The present intention of the governing body is to convert it into a means of providing higher education for Londoners, with the support of the University and King's body and the medical schools. The danger is, as Professor Lankester observes, that the examining body may be spoiled without producing an adequate teaching body. It might be better to keep these two things entirely distinct. Let the "Imperial University" remain untouched, and let King's College and University College form an entirely independent and distinct Metropolitan University if they please.

If they fail, (which is not impossible), no great harm will be done; and the excellent degree-granting organization in Burlington Gardens will not be sacrificed over the experiment." The fight is between the Imperial and the Parochial, and narrow-minded people cannot rise to the height necessary to appreciate that which is wide and comprehensive.

WE have been requested to announce that Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder has presented Rs. 1,000 to the Science Association in aid of the fund which is being raised for the construction of a suitable Laboratory. This donation, our readers will be glad to learn, is a free-will offering to Science on the joyful occasion of his son's marriage. We hope others will follow this example in furtherance of so laudable an object.

TELEGRAMS.

HER Majesty the Queen in deference to the public wishes, will wear her Royal Crown and robes at the ceremony in Westminster Abbey on the Jubilee day. Her Majesty will, however, wear her ordinary attire, with Orders and decorations, on the way to the Abbey. The Jubilee day will be the occasion of an immense military display in London, and all branches of the service will be represented. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have arrived in London.

THEIR Majesties the Kings of Denmark and Greece have arrived in London. The King and Queen of Belgium, the King of Saxony, and the princes of Bavaria and Sweden arrived on the 15th instant. M. Waddington has been especially accredited to represent the French Republic at the Jubilee.

ONE of the changes which Turkey proposes should be made in the Egyptian Convention is that Turkey alone should be entitled to send troops to Egypt to restore order in the event of internal disorder there.

RUSSIA is bringing great pressure to bear on the Porte against the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and demands payment of the arrears of war indemnity still due. Germany, Austria, and Italy are supporting England.

IT is expected that Turkey will shortly propose a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, when the Powers would disregard any attempt on the part of Russia to veto the selection.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through commitee in the House of Lords.

IN the House of Commons, (June 17,) at the hour fixed for enforcing Mr. Smith's motion, that the committee stage of the Crimes' Bill be finished, the Parnellites left the House. Clause six was then adopted by 338 votes against 163 votes. The Gladstonians after voting, also left the House, and the remainder of the Bill was adopted without any division; during which time only Conservatives and Liberal Unionists were present.

FROM details of the mutiny at Herat, it appears that the mutineers consisted of half a Kabuli regiment, which was formed of Ghilzais. The arsenal was for a time in danger, also the Governor, but the remaining troops were loyal, and those of the mutineers who were not killed were taken prisoner or made off to the hills. The Herat garrison consists largely of Kabuli regiments, but so far there has been no further sign of mutiny among them.

NUR MAHOMED KHAN, with a following of six thousand men, and Mulk Abdulla Khan, from Peiwar, attacked Abdul Wahid Khan, a Chief of Khost, and the lower Peiwar Kotal, an adherent of the Amir; the latter was defeated and driven back towards Cabool, and all the Khasdars or local officials in the Amir's service submitted to Nur Mahomed, who hanged the heads of sixty decapitated followers of Abdul Wahid outside his captured stronghold. A number of local Chiefs have joined Nur Mahomed, and unless reinforcements arrive from Cabool, the whole of Khost will be lost to the Amir. Nur Mahomed has also obtained possession of Shutar Gurdan in the Mangul territory, and is endeavouring, with the assittance of local tribesmen, to get hold of Kotal Suruti, in the Jardan country further south.

THE Secretary of State for War has promised to lay before the House a memorandum rebutting Lord Randolph Churchill's charges against the Ordnance Department.

THE Emperor William has recovered from the cold he contracted, and is now discharging the business of the State.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which, in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is unpoubtedly Tar.

The use of tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues, written by BERKELEY, BISHOP OF CLOYNE, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouchet by this disease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of Iversalun fame GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, tar-waters, forha some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta. Messr. Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—15th June, 1887.

GENERAL.—Mr C A S Redford, Assistant Commissioner, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 25th May 1887.

Mr G K Lyon is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal by Mr H A D Phillips.

Mr A W B Power, Officiating Magistrate and Collecter, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 27th April 1887, vice Mr T Norman, on leave.

Mr R M Waller, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the 5th May 1887, vice Mr E V Westmacott, on deputation.

Mr A Forbes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 11th May 1887, vice Mr C F Worsley, on deputation.

Mr F R S Collier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 6th May 1887, vice Mr W B Oldham, appointed to act in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr C R Marindin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 27th April 1887, vice Mr A W B Power.

Mr G A Grierson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 5th May 1887, vice Mr R M Waller.

Mr E R Henry, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 11th May 1887, vice Mr. A Forbes.

Babu Dino Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Gya.

Advertisements.

WANTED a Hindu Assistant to the HealthOfficer of Pooree on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. Candidates must have a medical education and have passed at least the examination for L. M. S. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

H. SAVAGE,
Offg. Magistrate of Pooree. 134

NOTICE.

The demand, as evidenced by applications received from almost every country, having increased the number of copies of the English Translation of the Mahabharata has been increased by 1000; the earlier fasciculi (1-24) which have been exhausted, being proposed to be reprinted. The free-list, large as it is, will be increased by 250 copies more intended for countries out of India, while the remaining 750 will be supplied to applicants at the old rates including postal and packing charges. For fuller particulars apply to the undersigned.

PROTAP CHUNDER ROY,
Beadon Square P. O., Calcutta. 133

IMPORTANT SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

There will be an important sale of Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the Rajah of Deo at the office of the Collector of Gya at 1 P. M. on the 9th August 1887.

The sale will take place under the provisions of the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act.

For particulars apply to the Collector of Gya or to the Manager Deo Estates, Gya. 136

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders, for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores required by the Corporation during the quarter ending 30th September 1887, will be received up to 2 P. M., on the 22nd instant.

2. Forms of tender and list of stores required can be had on application.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Vice-Chairman at 2-15 P. M., on the same day, in the presence of tenderers who may wish to attend.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHA,
Superintendent of Stores. 138

Owing to the Mahomedan Festival the Special General Meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 27th June at 3 P. M. instead of Thursday the 23rd.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation. 137

NOTICE.

Persons in possession of carriages, Horses Ponies or Mules as may have been kept within the town during the half year ended March 1887 and who have not as yet taken out licenses for the same are requested to do so at once under sections 66 and 67 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1874 and sections 4 and 5 of Act I. of 1882 according to the schedule quoted below for general information. All applications for Licenses should be accompanied with the amount payable and addressed to the undersigned.

By orders
R. CHATTERJEE,
License Officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate ...	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony, or mules	6	0	0
Eor every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted. 131

INDIAN TEA COMPANY

TRADE T MARK.

CALCUTTA.

PRICES.

In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	15 0
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0	12 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	10 0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0	8 6
Our Specialite " Campoi"	...	„	0	7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	7 6
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0	6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	5 0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0	4 3
Our Specialite " Campoi"	...	„	0	3 6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,

INDIAN TEA COMPANY.

117 103, *Clive Street.*

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Full 17 years in business.

Our seeds of fresh American and English vegetable and double flower seeds have arrived per s. s. " Nepal" and " City of Cambridge" and will be landed soon. Orders for them are now being registered. For 40 Districts sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin, packed in America in air and water tight cases consisting of many new Cabbages Cauliflowers knol koles &c. &c with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet. 20 distinct sorts of American double and all double flower seeds with colored portraits and modes of sowing upon each paper of the seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

30 sorts of English vegetable seeds " (carters)" Rs. 4 a packet. 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet, 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2. Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed, R. 1 a tola. American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Re. 1-8 a tola. English and American late do do at Re. 1 8 a tola. 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laoos, Shusa &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a packet. Koollee Begoon, bearing all the year round at 12 a tola. Gomuck-Phoottee, for rain sowing a paper annas 4. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola. Sarojhaoo, and country Jhaoo, each at R 1 per tola. Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage tree) Re. 1 8 a tola. 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet. 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Teak seed at annas 8 for 100 fresh seeds. Price list of seeds and plants furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

Our " Krishi Tatwa" in simple Bengali language will prove an invaluable book of direction for making and keeping a garden in the manner desired by every body having or intending to start a garden. The book is complete with every thing required for a beginner or old lover of Agri Horti and flori culture. It is earnestly hoped that every one should have a copy containing 1300 pages and nicely illustrated. Price reduced from Rs. 8 to 4 to suit every class of men. Early orders for the seeds and the book are solicited by

English seeds have been landed and can be had now at the above mentioned prices.

Pikepara Nursery, Calcutta. May 1887. NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI.

122

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 where all countries were Exhibitors. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London. England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations. 118

WONDERFUL ULCER CURE.

All sorts of ulcer, new or old, ordinary or obstinate are healed by it. Very old *sores, syphilitic* and *mercurial* ulcers, *sinuses*, all sorts of eczema, ulcers from ringwom, and even leprosy are cured by it.

Many cases have easily and very rapidly been effected by it, in cases where the arts of Allopaths Homœpaths and all other scientific professions totally failed.

...This medicine is quite free from mercury. It is composed of pure *ghee* (clarified butter) with the juice of some indigenous medicinal plants. This *ghee* is to be applied according to direction on the ulcer externally and *not to be taken* internally.

The medicine is sent in tin cases. For one tin of medicine price is—

Annas Ten (10) only—Postage annas Four (4) only (V. P. Rupee 1 one.)

Commission allowed to whlesale buyers.

Remittances are to be made to me at the following address

NIRAD CHANDRA BASU

48 Champatola 1st lane,—Calcutta.

TESTIMONIALS.

Innumerable persons have been cured by this medicine. Out of the numerous letters, testimonials and credentials I print below a few ;—

1st letter

Sir

I tried your medicine on a patient under my treatment who was suffering from an old sinus. The patient is wholly cured of it. At present another sore (not so old as the former one) having come under my treatment, I intend to administer your medicine. I send you the price for one case of medicine kindly oblige me with its sharp despatch.

Your's &c. &c. *Akhoy Coomar Ghose.—Saidpur.*

N. B. S. R

2nd letter

Sir,

The patient has been greatly benefitted by the medicine you sent me. So my heartfelt sense of gratitude and thanks to you. Now I acknowledge with thanks that the patient was suffering for last one year from the sore. Doctor's and Hekims treatment failed to heal it. Within a week's application of your medicine, the sore is now wholly cured

Yours &c. &c. *Prosannocoomar Bose. (goods clerk) Ludhiana, Panjab.*

3rd letter

Sir,

I am greatly benefitted by your medicine. I beg that you will kindly send me one case more without dealy. Three-fourths of the ulcer are healed up and the patient will be highly glad and obliged to find it fully cured. I pray to God that He may grant you long life to relieve such poor sufferers as the patient

Yours &c. &c. *Bhagaban Chandra Acharjya, Gankar, MirjaPur P. O. Murshidabad,*

No. 109

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality : for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

132 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

SEED SEASON 1887.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

(From SUTTON & Sons—England).

25 kinds VEGETABLE and 14 kinds FLOWER, consisting of the following kinds :—

VEGETABLE—Beat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage Red cabbage, Caruliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Cairo, Cress, Capsicum, Indian Corn, Knol Khol, Leek Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Parsley Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Tomato, Vegetable Marrow Water Cress.

FLOWER—Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Candytuft, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Fuschia, Heliotrope, Larkspur, Mignonette, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Verbena. Price, Rupees Two

Terms cash or V. P. P.

All letters and remittances should be addressed to, The Asiatic trading Company, Calcutta. 119

MADRAS HIGH COURT REPORTS.

1862-75. 8 vols bound Rs. 50. Weekly Reporter in 25 vols wanting 14 & 22, 23 vols Rs. 170.

KADARNATH BANERJEE, Bosepara Lane, Calcutta. 135

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address :— Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

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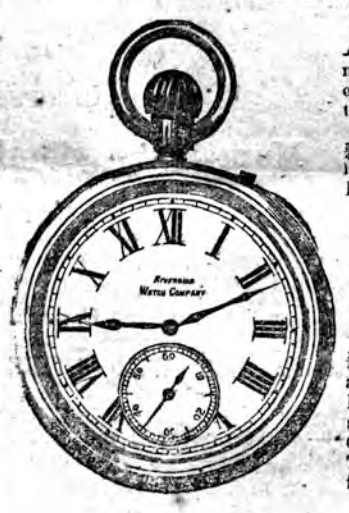

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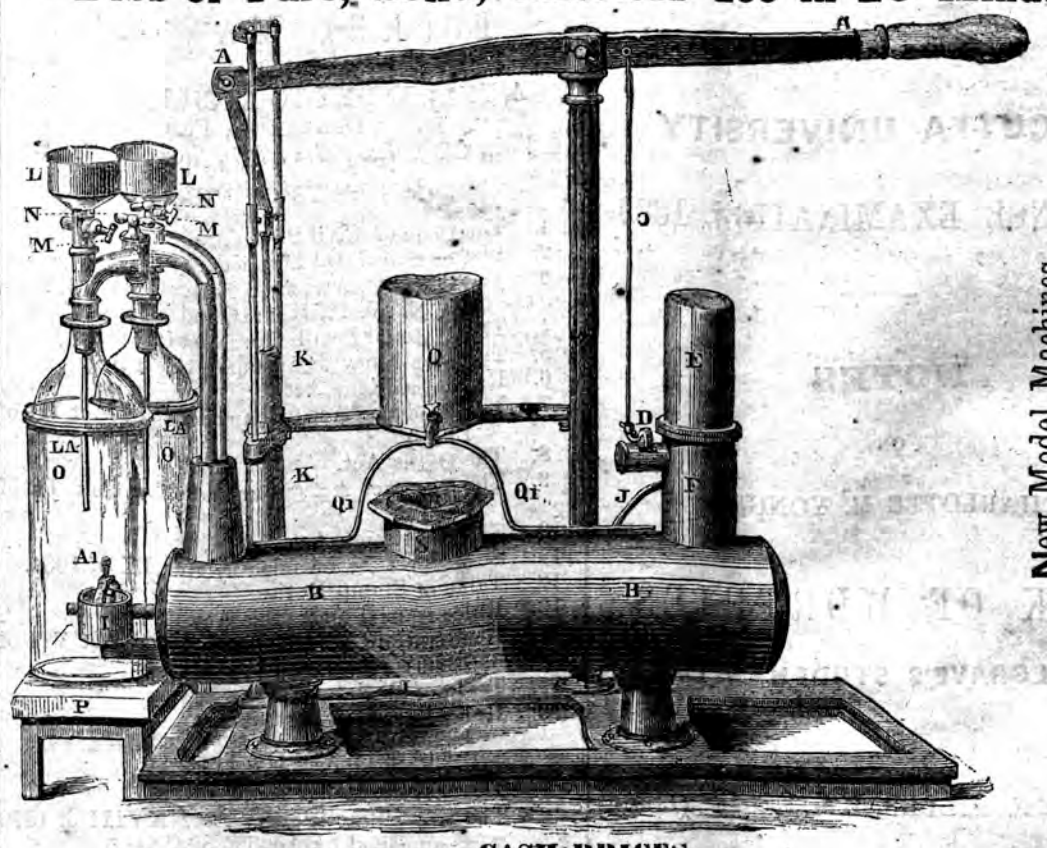

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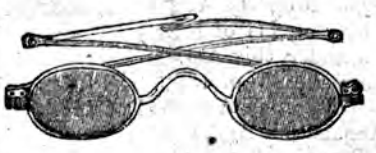

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